

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 20. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE  
**Kentucky Gazette,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
BY J. NORVELL & CO.

THE PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IS, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

THE TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER, ARE, FIFTY CENTS FOR THE FIRST INSERTION OF EVERY 15 LINES OR UNDER, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EACH CONTINUATION; LONGER ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS NOT PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, MUST BE PAID FOR WHEN ORDERED TO BE DISCONTINUED.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR MUST BE POST PAID.



## Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT  
Confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That Alexander Macomb, of the territory of Michigan, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his right and claim to a tract of land, being an island, situated at the mouth of Detroit river, known by the name of Stoney Island, which was formerly occupied and improved for the benefit of the heirs of William Macomb, deceased, under whom the said Alexander Macomb now claims title; and a regular plat and survey of the said island, and being returned into the office of the commissioners of the land office, a patent shall be granted for the aforesaid island or tract of land: Provided, That the confirmation and grant, to Alexander Macomb, hereby made and directed, shall not prejudice the legal claim (if such there be) of any other person to the same tract of land.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 2, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Phoebe Stuart.  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension list, Phoebe Stuart, widow of James Stuart, deceased, under the provisions of an act passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, making provision for the widows and orphans of the militia who had died in the service of the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of John Rice Jones.  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle, on equitable principles, the account of John Rice Jones, for services rendered, and expenses incurred, as an interpreter and translator of the French language, to the board of commissioners appointed for inquiring into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, and the amount found to be due on such settlement, shall be paid to him, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, The sum to be paid shall not exceed two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Henry Bateman.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That a patent shall be granted to Henry Bateman, for the north-east quarter of section thirty, of township four south, and range six east, of the second principal meridian, in the Jeffersonville district, on the final settlement certificate which has been returned to the general land office, for the payment of the principal of the purchase money on the said quarter section of land.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Daniel Moss.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Daniel Moss, of the city of New York, a military warrant for one hundred acres of land, for revolutionary services, in lieu of a warrant alleged to have been issued to said Moss in one thousand eight hundred and seven, and to have been lost.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Harold Smyth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Harold Smyth, late a captain by brevet in the army of the United States, and quarter master at Fort McHenry, upon the principles of equity and justice.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
In addition to an act, supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That [the] secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to revise, adjust, and settle, the accounts and claims of Thomas Wilson, arising under his contract entered into with the department of war, dated third and fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and three that all the powers vested in the accounting officers of the war department, by an act of congress for the relief of Thomas Wilson, passed on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to the accounting officers of the treasury department, by the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and are hereby, vested in the secretary of war.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
amount the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars: and that the same be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmond P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Aquila Giles.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Aquila Giles, on account of a warrant issued by W. Lincoln, dated December twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and tested by Joseph Carleton, expressing on its face to have issued for the balance of his pay as major for that year, for five hundred dollars, and the amount which may be found due shall be paid to the said Aquila Giles out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That any sum or sums of money with which he may stand charged on the books of the treasury be first deducted out of said amount.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Michael Hogan.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Michael Hogan, for damages done to his house in Utica, by a detachment of troops in the service of the United States, quartered therein, in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the amount so found due shall be paid to said Michael Hogan, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the sum so paid shall be in full for all demands, and that it shall not exceed in the whole eleven hundred dollars.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half-pay, which shall be paid in the manner and out of the fund heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Robert McCalla and Matthew H. Jouett.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Robert McCalla, late a major in the service of the United States, and Matthew H. Jouett, late paymaster to the twenty-eight regiment of infantry, upon the principles of equity and justice: Provided, That it shall appear that the said Robert McCalla and Matthew H. Jouett have not been guilty of any misconduct or default in failing to render their accounts for settlement.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Bateman.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That a patent shall be granted to Henry Bateman, for the north-east quarter of section thirty, of township four south, and range six east, of the second principal meridian, in the Jeffersonville district, on the final settlement certificate which has been returned to the general land office, for the payment of the principal of the purchase money on the said quarter section of land.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Moss.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Daniel Moss, of the city of New York, a military warrant for one hundred acres of land, for revolutionary services, in lieu of a warrant alleged to have been issued to said Moss in one thousand eight hundred and seven, and to have been lost.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers, of the state of Louisiana, not exceeding in

AN ACT

For the relief of Hannah Ring and others.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war, passed the eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, shall be construed to authorize the secretary of war to place on the pension list Jonathan Ring, a soldier in the revolutionary war, now insane, of the date of the eleventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and that the receipt of the said Hannah Ring, his wife, during his insanity, shall be sufficient for the pension allowed by the said act.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAS. BARBOUR,  
President of the Senate, pro tem.  
March 3, 1819.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

## COMMERCE.

The following letter contains an interesting view of the state of commerce in England, at the time it was written; since which, so far from having improved, it has become less and less favorable. This is a subject which begins to interest not our Merchants only, but our Farmers and Planters too, in a manner which must have the effect of rousing their attention to it. Flour, the staple of the middle states, brings only about half the price it did twelve months ago; cotton, not much better, and every other article of commerce declining. It is natural to seek for all information which may throw light on this state of trade, and on the path which lies before us. We shall collect for the information of our readers whatever may serve this purpose.

A letter from a merchant in England, to another in New-York:

Liverpool, Jan. 23d, 1819.

The present important state of trade, we trust, will be deemed of sufficient interest for adhering to the usual custom, at the commencement of the year, of addressing you in a printed form, and submitting to your consideration an abstract of the commercial intercourse between our respective countries during the last year, together with some remarks on its present situation, and prospective probable character.

The import of ashes into this port has been, from the

	1818.	1817.
United States	11,864	12,883
Canada	7,682	12,888
Ireland	265	842
Baltic	1,477	622
	21,288	26,635

Showing a decrease in our imports the last year, of 5,447 barrels. The imports into other parts of Great Britain, are 1,255 barrels more than in 1817; the decrease of imports, therefore, is 3,992 barrels. The stock of American pot ashes in Liverpool, on the 1st inst., were 6000 barrels, viz: 3,700 Montreal, and 2,300 U. States. The total of pearl-barrels, being 1000 bbls. less of each description, and both rate 3s. to 5s. per cwt. lower than at the same period last year.

### THE IMPORT OF QUERCITRON BARK.

Into Liverpool. Rest of G. Britain.

In 1817, was 4600 715 Total 5316

1818, 4120 465 4395

Decrease of 470 250 Total dec. 729

While our stock in Liverpool is 5000 casks, being 1000 more than last year. Prices rule Is. to 2s. per cent. lower.

The annexed tables shew the imports of cotton into Great Britain in the last year to have been 668,729 bags, being an increase on the imports of 1817 of 186,275 bags; the consumption has been 422,700 more than in 1817; the exports 59,500; the existing stocks 331,800, or 186,430 more than at the same period last year.

To this important and principal branch of your commerce, too great consideration cannot be paid, nor endeavors used, to elucidate its present and to form a correct opinion as to its probable future situation. These may now be obvious; yet, a clear consideration of this subject may lead us more distinctly to view the important changes occurring in this trade, which appear to be of too marked a character to be slightly noticed.

It may be well, therefore, to consider the difficulty of forming a proper estimate of the rate at which cotton and rice can be shipped from the United States, with safety to the shipper, or with a chance of profit; for the markets of their consumption now no longer depend, as in recent years, on the extent of the U. S. crops, but the trade having been driven, in a great measure, by political causes, to other success of supply, cannot easily be recalled from the new channels into which it has been diverted.

The East Indies particularly, and the Brazils, now compete with the United States in affording supplies of these most important articles of export, sufficient to induce the greatest caution in making shipments, and to point out the hazard in dealing with them, except at moderate prices.

Our anticipation of these circumstances will be shewn by a comparison of our advices with the result exhibited in the annexed tables; and the losses then expected, which have accrued to nearly every shipper of cotton. In our respects of Dec. 1817, while the imports of that year had exceeded the consumption, it was stated—that the high prices which for several years preceding had been, and at that period were, given for cotton, acting as an extraordinary and continued stimulus to its culture, in every portion of the globe where it could be raised, very large supplies might naturally be expected from all quarters; particularly from the East Indies, where the land being rich, the labor remarkably cheap, it could in all probability be offered at a cheaper rate than from any other country; and while these cottons had always interfered with the inferior descriptions of upland, they would, from the great encouragement given, doubtless be gradually improved in quality, as well as excessively increased in quantity.

The continued adaptation, by the spinners, of their machinery to the East India cottons, which have met, in the last year, an increased consumption of 26,000 bags, while that of American has decreased 12,000—the great increase of imports from that quarter, and general excess over the consumption, have proved the correctness of these anticipations. The cause which has produced such an excess of the imports from the crops of 1817, over the consumption, still existing, little doubt can be entertained, from the continued encouragement given to the culture of this article, but that the quantity raised will be more than adequate to the consumption, in a far greater ratio than it has hitherto been; and although the means of purchasing in

India are likely to become more circumscribed, whereby a temporary diminution of export from that quarter may occur, yet these supplies, of themselves so much more useful, must be directed to Europe, and in this country they meet an existing stock already adequate to three quarters of a year's demand. The prospects for this article are therefore extremely unfavorable, and, although the consumption is greater than has been hitherto known, being now 9000 bags weekly, except at prices sufficiently low to induce the spinners to abandon on the continent as we have hitherto been led to imagine.

The import of American rice into this country has decreased, in consequence of more than usual having been directed to the continent. The import into Liverpool, including Brazil and East India, in the last year, has been 5,340 tons, against 6390 in 1817; giving an increase of import, principally of East India, 10,300 tons. The consumption of rice in this country falls principally on East India in consequence of being admitted free of duty; while a duty is imposed on that of other countries of per cwt. The future currency of this article, during the present general abundance and cheapness of grain, must be very precarious, depending as it does on the events of the continent, and the uncertain extent of future supplies from India.

The import of foreign wheat into the kingdom has been greater than in any former year. Of our present stock of 90,000 bbls. of American flour, three fourths are sour. The imports last year into this port have been 350,000 barrels, while in 1817 they were 540,000. From the inconvenience caused by the fluctuations in prices, from the sudden inundations of foreign grain, little doubt is entertained but our present corn laws will undergo an early revision, and the maximum be fitted at a higher rate, or a duty imposed on imports.

The prices of flaxseed, at all times very precarious, depend almost entirely on the extent of supplies from the United States, and the wants of Ireland. Flax is now at a price which pays the farmer well; a good demand of sowing is consequently looked for in the spring—shipments should be made early. The quantity exclusive of home saved seed, usually sown in Ireland, is 52,000 bbls.; in 1817 there were sown 32,178; and in 1818, 47,605. The season last year was fine, and rather more home seed saved than in 1817; their imports were 50,426 bbls.; of which 32,230 were American; 6,472 Russia; 11,119 Dutch; and 826 British; of which were brand-ed sound 49,717

Quantity of old at the commencement of the sowing season in 1818, rebranded sound 6,159

55,893 Sown in Ireland, in 1818 47,607

Leaving their stock, 5th July 1818 8,269

Of which probably 5 or 6000 will remain over until the next season, fit for sowing.

Our imports of tar have been 67,142 barrels, against 17,856 in 1817; but the consumption has been very great, so that our present stock is but 25,000 bbls. against 17,000 at the close of 1817. The general import into other ports of Great Britain has been by no means commensurate with ours, being little more than 100,000.

The imports of turpentine have greatly increased, being 49,750 bbls. and casks to this port against 34,000 in 1817. The remaining general imports have been 61,642 casks, against 37,000 in 1817. The stocks are also greater, being here 12,000 bbls. against 5000 at the same period last year.

Contrary to all former calculations, and information from every quarter of the U. States, respecting the quantity of tobacco that would be exported in 1818, they have been remarkably great. It has now gained general credit, that, in the year ending on the 1st October last, the exports have been 80 to 83,000 bbls.

Besides loading at that date in Virginia, for London and this port 11,000 Calculated to remain there afterwards, and on the Roanoke 7,000 Remaining in Kentucky, besides Maryland, & what remained in the Northern states 3,000

106,300 To meet the consumption of Europe, which may be fairly estimated at 68 to 70,000 bbls. annually, of United States' tobacco.

Instead, therefore, of the exports of 1818, being, according to the general expectation, about the same as in 1817, when they were only 63,000 bbls., to 1st October, of which 57,000 came to Europe, and were inadequate to the consumption by 10 to 13,000 bbls. a material surplus is given; and admitting the crops of Virginia, Maryland and Georgia, to have failed by 12,000 bbls. or more, as has been estimated, the supplies would still be more than sufficient; but it is now believed that the excess of the western crops will be fully adequate to make up their deficiency. The public opinion in Europe, which was founded on the best information that could be procured, is therefore completely changed.

An unusual proportion of the above exports have been directed to this country, where an immense accumulation of stock, amounting to 30,000 bbls. now exists. Our market consequently depends, notwithstanding the trade has very limited stocks, on an export demand, which it is the more reasonable to expect, since no continental orders were executed in autumn. But it has not yet appeared; while the prices of tobacco

on the continent continue below ours, and the season previous to new supplies is becoming more and more curtailed; an important change must not only occur in their markets, but great and unprecedented must our exports soon become, to prevent a further depression, or cause a favorable change.

With so heavy an export in 1818, from the United States, although the stocks are not easily ascertained, it is sufficient to account for such a deficiency on the continent as we have hitherto been led to imagine.

The market, therefore, has an unromantic appearance since the heavy stocks of produce in this country, and losses on nearly all imports have caused a general and increasing pressure on trade, affecting, of course, all its branches; and the large stocks of tobacco held by the middle men, though of itself advantageous, prevent any temporary benefit which might be afforded by speculation; the scarcity of money also, on the continent, operates materially on that considerable export, which alone can afford a permanent improvement.

With this unexpected change of circumstances, and to such changes, as they rise, must every mercantile opinion be adapted, and by considerations which arise from them, under the peculiarly depressed state of commerce, the market has been borne down to its present situation; from whence it is obvious that it cannot be extricated, but by ad-ventitious causes.

In advertizing to the heavy losses which have occurred during the last two years to nearly every shipper of the produce of the United States, and investigating the causes of so much disappointment, cannot but appear evident, that without a complete change in the system of its trade, a different result of future operations cannot be expected.

The extravagant price of produce, arising from the great facility with which money has hitherto been raised in the United States, has precluded all chance of profit to the exporter; and until commercial operation depend more on capital than in the facility of credit, the prices of produce are not likely to bear a relative proportion to those of the markets of its consumption, nor to be governed otherwise than by that speculative spirit which induces the purchase of produce, not with a view to its ultimate destination, but to resales; the foreign market becoming merely the dernier resort from the inability of holders to realize any further profits at home.

The result has been materially prompted by the great competition of the foreign commission merchants for the trade of the United States, who force it by joining in shipments and by heavy advances, which, whilst it has the injurious effect of aiding speculation of enhancing the cost of produce, has the still greater of reducing its value abroad, by the consequent necessity of urging sales.

The losses in the American, have been fully equalized in the trade with the East Indies and Brazil. For that tendency to enter into hazardous and speculative operations, which arose during a long period of war, when occasionally large profits were realized, as much by chance as by regular calculation, has by no means subsided since the peace. The general competition in trade to which this has given rise, has been productive of those very injurious effects which are now most sensibly felt by the general and increasing pressure on trade; which, as on all similar occasions, has a depreciating effect on even those branches of commerce which are not apparently connected with the others that have caused it. And while, during a general state of peace, commerce should naturally be adapted to it, in forming our calculations we must not lose sight of these new sources from which increasing supplies of produce are derived, which formerly were to be obtained only from distant and certain quarters; especially in the principal articles of produce of the United States. The cultivation of tobacco in Europe, and in the western portion of the United States, has completely changed the former character of its trade; whilst in Rice and Cotton the East Indies and Brazil present a formidable competition; and Grain and Flour, in the event of deficiency in our own crops; incalculable supplies, from the neighboring states of Europe, can immediately be derived.

A profitable trade with the United States, therefore, can only be expected, when she meets this competition by the proportionate value of their produce.—Com. Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 4.

The emperor of Russia has written a very friendly autograph letter to the sultan recommending to the port the amicable arrangement of the still disputed points arising from the treaty of Bucharest. It is hoped, with the more reason, that this unusual step will have a favorable influence on the negotiations of Baron Stroganoff, as the two emperors both desire the maintenance of peace, and a part of the late difference is really adjusted.

The celebrated traveller, known by the name of Ali Bey, who was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, with the caravan, died not far from Damascus. The Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the effects of all pilgrims who die on the road, has taken possession of all his property, including the valuable instruments and manuscripts.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 23.

Winter, crowned with snow, has been joyfully welcomed in the musing countries as an old friend. The roads are now covered with hundreds of vehicles conveying ore and coals.

FRANCFORT, FEB. 26.

They talk of several bloody scenes which it is affirmed, have taken place on the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony. Among others, it is stated, that a custom-house officer, in a town in a Thuringian, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to seek compensation from the Emperor for losses sustained by British subjects.

As the Emperor Alexander was at Aix Chapel at the time of the arrival of the deputation, the memorial was forwarded to our minister, and from him to the hands of the emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, and the whole 140 vessels had valuable ear-

gos on board, chiefly in colonial produce.

Letters have been received to the 23d ult. from Gibraltar, by which it appears

that the plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather, was increasing to an alarming ex-

tent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it, was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the government to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

Royal Ordinance.—LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c.

Agreeably to the 27th article of the constitutional charter,

We have ordained, and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. The following are appointed members of the chamber of peers.

[Here follow the names of fifty-nine, among whom are the following.]

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke d'Albufera.

The Marquis d'Aragona.

Count Becker, Lieutenant General.

Baron Bastard de l'Etang, Chief Pres-

ident of the Royal Court of Lyons.

Count Chaptal.

Our cousin, the Duke de Cadore.

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Dantzig.

Viscount Dijon, Lieutenant General.

Our cousin, the Marshal Prince d'Eck-

muhl.

Viscount d'Houceto.

Our cousin, the Marshal Count Jour-

dan.

Count Lacepede.

Count Latour-Maubourg.

Count Reille, Lieutenant General.

Count Rapp, Lieutenant General.

Count de Sussy.

Our Cousin, the Marshal Duke de Treviso.

[Part omitted.]

Given at our Castle of the Thulleries, the 5th day of the month of March, in the year of Grace, 1819, and the 24th of our reign.

By the King.—(Signed) LOUIS.

The minister secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, president of the council of ministers.

The Marquis DESSOLES.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

Yesterday there was a grand council, which commenced, at one, and continued until half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The definitive organization of the national guards is referred to the King's ministers, and will soon be discussed in council.

Yesterday the Mémoires of Count Las Casas were seized at the bookseller's L'Huillier.

It is not ascertained when the projects of law concerning the press, the journals, and the trial by jury, will be presented to the chamber—but it appears certain, notwithstanding what has been said in one of the

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, MAY 14.

## FRANCE.

A Royal decree of France, dated March 5, as will be seen in another part of to-day's Gazette, has appointed 59 new members to the chamber of peers. Many of them were distinguished in the revolution, and known to be warm adherents of Bonaparte. This is a stroke of policy, no doubt, on the part of Louis to avert some threatened political calamity. We are astonished that the ex-emperor's friends should accept: for, however much we despise the Bourbon dynasty, we should like to see it put down, and another revolution produced, without the intervention of intrigue. Talleyrand, under every change, is always in the cabinet—always prince of Benevento; and it has been hoped that he was the only illustrious personage, in the kingdom, capable of distinguishing corruption. But bad examples, set by the great, seem to be contagious. This we find in the recent annals of our own country.

A dissolution of the chamber of Deputies was much talked of. The ministry, as late as the 13th of March, found much opposition in that department of the legislature. The government party had drawn up a *projet* of a law to increase the number of Deputies, and by this means leave a majority in the royal cause. Whether success will attend the scheme is quite uncertain. It is supposed the new peerage will consult the interest of the nation. This they may do for a time, in order to make their power more certain: but they cannot forget that they were once REPUBLICANS under the auspices of the great, but unfortunate Napoleon; and the political feelings of veteran men cannot be entirely changed—although they appear to have been so far conquered as to induce an acceptance of kingly favor.

## ENGLAND.

The markets in England continue to be overstocked with American and other produce. The prices of tobacco, cotton and rice were much reduced on the 18th of March. Our trade with that nation offers very little encouragement to commercial enterprise. Several houses in London and Liverpool, recently of high credit, have stopped payment. The eminent establishment of J. Barandian & Co. of the former place, failed for 200,000 pounds. Other European markets are in the same state of depression.

If our raw materials will not command an adequate price the other side of the Atlantic, America must of necessity become a manufacturing nation. Under a proper patronage of the government, we have no doubt this would speedily be the case. The vast productions of the earth require it. Why the necessity of exporting our produce, if the essentials and luxuries of life can be furnished at home?

The time has been when the fostering hand of government was extended to domestic manufactures. Prosperity, then, gladdened every portion of the union. The factories in Kentucky—the factories in our own town and neighborhood presented a delightful scene of industrious bustle. They are now still. They are the decayed and decaying monuments of the genius and enterprise of former years; all for the want of that encouragement due from our political rulers. This is a favorable era to revive them. The monied pressure and commercial dulness that every where exist, should arouse the patriotic feelings of every class of citizens; and prompt them to manly exertions on this interesting subject. There is but little wanted for the purpose. We have the raw materials—we have the mechanics—and machinery of every description is accessible. It is necessary only for a few influential capitalists to commence the work—the poorer class will aid—and public opinion, and public interest, will coerce governmental sanction.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The different articles under the South American head, in our paper of to-day, furnish the best comment on the success of the patriots. The peaceable possession of Lima, the defeat and expulsion of the savage Morillo, and the different triumphs on the Main, argue well for the speedy independence of our southern brethren. Were Mexico now conquered, but little would remain to be done. The independents have characterized themselves for perseverance. A great cause, well supported, never fails. The old maxim—“*Forti et fideli nil difficile*”—Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful,” happily applies to the patriots. Hearts overflowing with the holy principles of liberty and freedom do not esteem operations difficult, which others would, who are less interested. Emancipation from the galling yoke of Spanish tyranny is the great object to which they ultimately look. That is the haven for which they have embarked—it is there they will arrive in spite of shoals and quicksands.

Rujo is carried into Ferdinand's ministry. He appears to be making considerable preparations for the summer and fall, in obtaining transports and money. Before he carries his projects into execution, however, the patriots will have too firm a hold to be resisted. Indeed we expect the preparations are more formidable on paper than they are in reality.

## THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

It is time that the people were turning their attention to the subject of their next chief magistrate. Old etiquette would pronounce this too early a period to say anything about it. The mass of the electors, say some, should not bestow a single thought, until next session of the Legislature convenes—and a grand caucus is held for the purpose of nominating and

cramping down their throats, such a person as their wisdom may select. Something of this kind was attempted last winter: but no decisive step was taken. Two gentlemen, not necessary to be named, did, through the long visits of twenty months, take a peep at the gubernatorial chair, and chair of the senate. We hope, however, that was the last time either of the personages will feast their eyes. There is better stuff for governor and lieutenant governor, in Kentucky at this time.

The importance of mature reflection, concerning suitable persons to fill both these high offices, will be at once seen. We require a distinguished man for governor, to redeem the executive character of the state. We should have an excellent fleet governor, lest death should again deprive us of the more exalted officer. The political *eye-teeth*, to use a trite saying, of the state ought to be cut, after having been once politically *cheated*. Who, five years ago, would have dreamed of living to see a federalist at the head of the state? A hint that such an event would ever occur, would have insulted nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky. Yet, strange to tell—we are under the yoke of merciless tyranny.

A dissolution of the chamber of Deputies was much talked of. The ministry, as late as the 13th of March, found much opposition in that department of the legislature. The government party had drawn up a *projet* of a law to increase the number of Deputies, and by this means leave a majority in the royal cause. Whether success will attend the scheme is quite uncertain. It is supposed the new peerage will consult the interest of the nation. This they may do for a time, in order to make their power more certain: but they cannot forget that they were once REPUBLICANS under the auspices of the great, but unfortunate Napoleon; and the political feelings of veteran men cannot be entirely changed—although they appear to have been so far conquered as to induce an acceptance of kingly favor.

Let vigilance in our future choice be the watch-word. It is not necessary to wait for the Frankfort caucus. Our suffrages are not to be legislated away, either in or out of the Hall: if we can find a person for governor who has performed illustrious deeds; the better part of whose life has been spent in the service of an endeared country; whose integrity is above suspicion—if the mind's eye can rivet itself upon such a man, the honest part of the community will support him.

It is but little more than a year now until the election of governor. Neighborhoods, towns and counties ought to converse among themselves relative to a suitable person for the chief magistracy. If any one is fixed upon, in this way, no doubt he would serve, be his engagements what they might.

## SEMINOLE WAR.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON's speech on this subject has been re-printed in England, as the best in defense of the operations of Gen. JACKSON in Florida.

If we may judge from the prints in London and Liverpool, the result of the discussion in the house of representatives, approving JACKSON's conduct, has produced immense dissatisfaction throughout the whole British empire. Arbuthnot and Ambrister are claimed by the writers as British subjects. Parliament stands pledged to take up the matter.

Neither the report of the senate, the threats of Gen. JACKSON, the strictures, nor Gen. LACOCK's reply—had reached England at the last date.

## POLITICAL MISFORTUNE.

The notorious and troublesome JOHN RAMSAY of Roanoke, is again elected to congress from the state of Virginia.

## THE FRANKFORT MEETING.

Yesterday was the day, appointed by the bill notice, for a meeting of the people of Franklin to discuss the distressed situation of the country—and to recommend alleviating measures. We do not know distinctly the means they may have recommended—and shall, for this week, defer any remarks. An effort, we have no doubt, will be made, to convene the legislature—to cause the banks to suspend specie payments—and to advise the passage of a law extending the time of reprieve.

## YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

The gentlemen who accompany this expedition are distinguished for military and general science. The officer, of which we spoke some time since, Gen. T. S. JESSUP, passed through Lexington last week on his way to St. Louis. Maj. LOXO, of the engineer department, we know possesses the most exalted merit; and our information gives to his companions all the necessary attributes for their business. Gen. JESSUP will direct the military operations of the Missouri. This is a favorable era to revive them. The monied pressure and commercial dulness that every where exist, should arouse the patriotic feelings of every class of citizens; and prompt them to manly exertions on this interesting subject. There is but little wanted for the purpose. We have the raw materials—we have the mechanics—and machinery of every description is accessible. It is necessary only for a few influential capitalists to commence the work—the poorer class will aid—and public opinion, and public interest, will coerce governmental sanction.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The different articles under the South American head, in our paper of to-day, furnish the best comment on the success of the patriots. The peaceable possession of Lima, the defeat and expulsion of the savage Morillo, and the different triumphs on the Main, argue well for the speedy independence of our southern brethren. Were Mexico now conquered, but little would remain to be done. The independents have characterized themselves for perseverance. A great cause, well supported, never fails. The old maxim—“*Forti et fideli nil difficile*”—Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful,” happily applies to the patriots. Hearts overflowing with the holy principles of liberty and freedom do not esteem operations difficult, which others would, who are less interested. Emancipation from the galling yoke of Spanish tyranny is the great object to which they ultimately look. That is the haven for which they have embarked—it is there they will arrive in spite of shoals and quicksands.

Sir W. Jones (tis thought in the muse recall'd) says—

Beyond the vast Atlantic deep  
A dome by viewless Genius shall be raised;  
The walls of Adamant, compact and steep,  
The portals with sky-tintured gems embossed.

There, on a lofty throne, shall Virtue stand:  
To her the youth of Delaware shall kneel;  
And when her smiles rain plenty o'er the land,  
Bow, Tyrants, bow beneath the avenging steel.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Governor Brooks, the federal candidate, is re-elected by a majority of about 5000 votes over Mr. Crowninshield, the republican candidate, being about 2500 less majority than he obtained at the last preceding election.

## MARSHAL GROUCHY.

A pamphlet in the French language has been issued by Marshal Grouchy, containing observations on Gen. Gouraud's narrative of the campaign of 1815, and a refutation of assertions of other writers in relation to the battle of Waterloo.

An abstract of this pamphlet has been prepared for the Analectic Magazine—and the following are the outlines of the marshal's case.

The Prussians began their retreat after the battle of Ligny, at ten o'clock in the night of the 16th June. Marshal Grouchy did not receive his orders to pursue them, until noon the next day, at Fleurus; the several corps of his army could not be collected and put in motion until 3, P. M. seventeen hours after the enemy had left Ligny.

From the official reports, the Prussians retreated with 95,000 men—Grouchy's force was 32,000.

Napoleon was ignorant of the direction of the Prussian columns: he left it to Grouchy to ascertain their route,

order him to complete their defeat so soon as he should reach them; and to communicate with him, (Napoleon) who was then advancing to attack the British army.

Grouchy moved to Grenoble; the last of his corps (Gerard's) arriving there at ten o'clock on the night of the 17th, a distance of about four leagues from Fleurus. The rain fell in torrents; his cavalry detached beyond the town, fell in with the extreme rear of a Prussian guard of cavalry—was ordered to pursue them vigorously, and not to lose sight of them.

Grouchy reported to Napoleon from Grenoble, which place he left at daylight on the 18th, pursuing the route of the enemy through Saravalian towards Wavres; he reported to Napoleon again from Saravalian; after driving a strong Prussian guard, he took post in that part of the town of Wavres, which lies on the left bank of the river Dyle, arriving there at about 2 o'clock, P. M. his troops not having halted since they left Grenoble.

During the affair at Wavres, he heard a canonade on his left—supposed it was Napoleon engaged with the British—but considered it his duty to operate on the Prussian army, which he believed concentrated before him, to prevent their making a movement towards Waterloo. Vandamme's corps, under G's orders, was actively engaged during the rest of the day in attempting to force the passage of the Dyle, & Gerard's, though with less energy was making a similar attempt at Bielge, below; the enemy crowned the opposite heights, occupied the village of Bielge, and mill of that name, and extended towards Limiette, his position was strong, and the nature of the ground rendered it difficult to estimate his numbers. Grouchy was then ignorant that at day light, while he was moving from Grenoble, Blucher had detached from Wavres, Bulow's corps, which, about the time of G's army reaching Wavres, were appearing on the heights of St. Lambert, (5 leagues from Wavres,) ready to fall upon Napoleon. And even had the Marshal been apprized of the movement, he could not have prevented it, or have reached Waterloo in time to have afforded aid to Napoleon, unless he could have given wings to his soldiers. It thus appears that the enemy in his retreat had the advance of Grouchy 17 hours—that between three o'clock, P. M. of the 17th, and two o'clock, P. M. of the 18th, he had marched ten leagues, through bad weather, and bad roads—and that when he reached Wavres, the decisive blow was striking at Waterloo—that he lost no time in his movements is evident; and if their direction was known and approved by Napoleon, the censures cast upon the military conduct of Grouchy are preposterous; that point is settled by the following expressions in the dispatch of Soulé, chief of Napoleon's staff, dated from the field of battle, at one o'clock P. M. of the 18th of June.

M. Le Marechal—You have written

“at 2 o'clock this morning to the emperor for that you are marching upon Saravalian. This movement is in confor-

mity to the dispositions of his majesty, which have been communicated to you.”—Frank. Gaz.

—BALTIMORE APRIL 26.

*Funeral of Alexander C. Hanson.*—The funeral of Alexander C. Hanson, was attended yesterday afternoon, at the place of his residence, about ten miles from this city, by a large number of his neighbors and a very respectable number of gentlemen from this city; by the late and present governor of the state of Maryland, one of the executive council, the attorney general, all the judges of the courts of this district, and the chief justice of the city court of Baltimore.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kemp officiated, and delivered on the occasion, a very interesting and impressive address.

—William Teller, who, as published in our paper last summer, was imprisoned in Albany on the charge of having stolen from the office of the secretary of state a certain public record, and having placed in its room a forged record, was tried and convicted at the late court of eyer and terminer in that city, and sentenced to be confined in the state prison for life.—Com. Adv.

—NEW YORK, APRIL 31.

William Teller, who, as published in our paper last summer, was tried and convicted at the late court of eyer and terminer in that city, and sentenced to be confined in the state prison for life.—Com. Adv.

—WASHINGTOM, APRIL 29.

Capt. EINDE, of the Ontario Sloop of War, just arrived at Annapolis, from a two years' cruise round Cape Horn and in the South Sea, is at present in this city. It is hoped the public will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of his observations during his cruise; and that we

shall have an account from him, or some other officer of the ship, of the many occurrences during the voyage, and whilst in South American ports, which are worthy of note. Such an account would excite an interest something allied to that which was generally produced by the first authentic accounts of Com. PORTER's gallant and adventurous cruise in the same seas.—Nat. Intell.

Capt. J. D. HENLEY, commanding the frigate Congress, now lying at Annapolis, and ready for a voyage even more extensive than that from which the Ontario has returned, has also been on a visit to this city. This vessel, it is said, will visit the East India ports; and it is believed it will be the first national ship of the United States which has ever visited those ports. In her passage down the Atlantic coast, she will land at Rio Janeiro Mr. GRAHAM, our Minister to the Brazils. As soon as she is prepared to embark, the vessel will sail.—Ib.

—NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Mr. POLETICA, Ambassador from Russia, arrived at this port last evening, in the ship Magnet, from Bordeaux.

A gentleman who arrived in town last yesterday, passenger in the Magnet, from Bordeaux, left Marseilles on the 10th March. The Erie sloop of war arrived there the same day, in six days

from Messina, where she left the residue of the American squadron, all well.

Mr. Shaler was to embark in the Erie for Messina. A schooner arrived from Philadelphia on the 8th, and another schooner was to sail for Philadelphia in a few days.—Nat. Intell.

—MONTREAL, APRIL 12.

A duel was fought here yesterday morning, between Mr. O'Sullivan, attorney, and Dr. Caldwell; the former is supposed to be mortally wounded, the latter is also dreadfully wounded in the arm. It was occasioned by a piece which appeared in the last Courant, written by the latter against the former, concerning the Montreal Hospital business—but you will soon learn, no doubt, all the particulars. False honor! dreadful infatuation!

—NEW PAPERS OF MERIT.

The St. Louis ENQUIRER is a paper which has been some time in existence at St. Louis; but it is of fate only that it is known to be under the superintendence of Col. Th. H. Benton, an attorney of that place, formerly of Tennessee, who possesses highly respectable talents and acquirements. His paper may be ranked among the best in the western country, or indeed in any part of America.

It is distinguished for editorial ability, sound politics, and an enlightened devotion to the interests of the western country.

—THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT, of Bowling Green, Ky. is a paper of recent date, and highly respectable pretensions. It appears to take a correct and enlightened course, and to maintain it with ability and firmness.

The GEORGIAN, published at Savannah, is a paper of modern date and very considerable merit. It is edited by Dr. John M. Harney, formerly of Bardstown, Ky. who has distinguished himself by his poetical writings, and particularly by his poem entitled “Christiane.”

The INDEPENDENT PRESS, published at Natchez, by P. Isler, Esq. is a new paper distinguished by its boldness and independence; it is also conducted with ability, and appears to deserve the patronage of the liberal of all parties.

—Reporter.

—SOMETHING NEW.

The merchants of this town have, within a few weeks past, been excessively annoyed by the seizures of their property to a large amount, by the surveyor of this port, acting, as he avers, under the special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States. These instructions, (if any he may have received,) he refuses to exhibit, which we conceive it his duty to do. The seizures that have been made, were on the property of some of our most respectable merchants, who would never be concerned in smuggling, nor would they wish to defraud the revenue of a solitary cent.

We are in hopes that this notice may find its way to the proper department, so that the remedy may be applied, by the dismissal of the officer, and the protection of the property and the rights of our citizens, by a just construction and application of the revenue laws.

—Public Advertiser.

—LUKE USHER.

Lexington, April 14, 1819.

—25 Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 22d instant a pair of

Saddle Bags,

CONTAINING TAX BOOK & FEE-BILLS,

which can be of no use to any person except myself. I presume some person, through mistake, has taken them from the store of Wm. R. Morton & Co. Any person having them will oblige me by returning them to said store without delay.

CHARLES S. MORTON.

Lexington, April 26th, 1819—20<sup>th</sup>



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LINES,

Written during a morning excursion, on a distant view of "WALNUT GROVE," the residence of Mr. D. HALSTEAD, near Lexington.

Awake my Lyre! attune each string,  
And notes of softest cadence sing:

For sweet 'Retirement,' blest by love,  
Has chose her seat in "WALNUT GROVE";  
Where, oft by Sol's declining ray,  
From bus'ness free, I love to stray,  
Among the tall embow'ring trees,  
Wav'd by the cooling ev'ning breeze:  
Where all the varied feather'd throng,  
Meldious trill their notes of song,  
'Till Cynthia, from the god of day,  
Reflects her bright translucent ray:  
And twilight's soft and balmy dew,  
Their rich and fragrant sweets diffuse.  
There, too, I've seen affection's pow':  
In friendship's sweet and social hour,  
While youthful beauty's placid smile,  
Would oft the cares of life beguile:  
'Till the lone house clock's tinkling chime  
Proclaim'd the lapse of fleeting time:  
And bid those eyes, with pleasure bright,  
Prepare to bid a kind good night.  
And thus may friendship, virtue, love,  
Forever dwell in "WALNUT GROVE."

KENTUCKY BARD.

**They may rail at this life.**

BY T. MOORE.

They may rail at this life—from the hour I began it  
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss;  
And until they can shew me some happier  
planet,  
More social and bright, I'll content me with  
this.  
As long as the world has such eloquent eyes,  
As before me this moment enraptured I see,  
They may say what they will of their orbs in  
the skies,  
But this earth is the planet for you, love, & me.

In Mercury's star, where each moment can  
bring them  
New sunshine and wit from the fountain on  
high,

Though the nymphs may have livelier poets to  
sing them;

They've none, even there, more enamour'd  
than I.

And, as long as this harp can be wakened to  
love,

And that eye its divine inspiration shall be  
They may talk as they will of their Edens  
above,

But this earth is the planet for you, love, & me.

In the star of the west, by whose shadowy  
splendor,  
At twilight so often we've roan'd through  
the dew,

There are maidens, perhaps, who have bosoms  
as tender,

And look, in their twilights, as lovely as you;

But, though they were even more bright than  
the green

Of that isle they inhabit in the heaven-blue  
sea.

As I never these fair young celestials have seen,  
Why—this earth is the planet for you, love,  
and me.—

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation  
Whose sunshine and smiles must be equally  
true;

Did they want a supply of cold hearts for that  
station,

Heaven knows we have plenty on earth we  
could spare.

Oh! think what a world we should have of it  
here,

If the haters of peace, of affection and glee,  
Were to fly to Saturn's cold comforts  
Sphere,

And leave earth to such spirits as you, love,  
and me.

**ANECDOTE—FACT.**

A very gentle, impudent looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under—his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it.

The congregation is now, the most polite and attentive to strangers, of any in America.—*Balt. Tel.*

**Royal Munificence.**—A gentleman in Massachusetts, lately sent King Henry, St. Domingo, one of Collin's elegant super royal quarto bibles. The present was gratefully received, and a few days after the gentleman received from the King a letter of thanks, enclosing a draft for six thousand dollars.

**SEASONABLE ADVICE.**  
Take away your expensive follies, and you will have little reason to complain of Hard Times.

**Superb Pearl Ornaments,**  
CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE  
Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches  
and Breast-Pins, just received by

JAMES M. PIKE,

No. 7, CHEAPSIDE.

WHICH for richness and elegance, never  
have been equalled by any former im-  
portations; the ladies are respectfully invited  
to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th—tf

**CINCINNATI PORTER.**

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs  
Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of  
**Very Superior Porter,**  
WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on  
my usual moderate terms, and shall re-  
ceive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELLY.

April 9, 1819—tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent  
from the country, will be strictly attended to  
after the first of May.

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep  
on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale,  
an assortment of

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,  
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,  
SATTINETTS, NAILS of every de-  
scription, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of  
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,  
and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be  
promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

**New & Cheap Goods,**  
OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKETHOUSE.

THE subscribers have just opened an ele-  
gant and complete assortment of

**MERCHANDIZE,**

which they will sell at their usual reduced pri-  
ces. A few of the articles of which  
the stock consists, are

Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad  
cloths

Do do do do do pelisse do

Spotted ratinets, casimères, flannels and Sails-  
bury flannels

Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown,  
plain and twilled bombazets

Rose and point blankets

Irish linens and sheetings

Steam loom and cambric shirtings

Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every des-  
cription of fancy articles

An extensive variety of black and colored  
morooco boots and shoes, for ladies, and  
Boots for gentlemen

Together with an entire assortment of Li-  
verpool ware.

GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Jan. 15—tf

**Just Received,**

20 BOXES OF REAL MUSCATEL RUMS,

in fine order.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

Lex. April 23—17

**HARD-WARE,**

TO the amount of about \$10,000, well se-  
lected, for sale on a credit of 12 months,  
at a low advance, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,  
Main street, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

**NEW GOODS.**

Arcambal & Nouvel,

Main street, fronting the Old Market Place,

HAVE just received their fall supply, con-  
sisting of London superfine and common  
Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffl  
Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinetts, Stock-  
ing-nett, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and  
Drawers, Swallowdown and Toilliett Vesting;  
Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambric Shirt-  
ings; 34, 64, 84 and 104 Irish Diapers;  
Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings;  
Bombazets, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic  
Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Watered  
Shawls; Flag and Bandana Handkerchiefs;  
Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and  
common Morocco Shoes, black and colored  
Prunelle ditto, Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred  
Gloves, &c. &c.

A large assortment of DELPH-WARE,  
HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER  
HANGINGS.

AS, &c.,

Lex. Dec. 25, 1818—tf

**Wm. R. Morton, & Co.**

In the Corner House near the Public Square,  
formerly occupied by W. Essex)

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-  
CHANDIZE, consisting of all the vari-  
ous articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality,  
AND EVERY VARIETY OF

HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S  
WARE.

Also, best manufactured

PITTBURGH NAILS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

**Notice.**

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's

Rope Walk for a term of years, with the

intention of carrying on the

**Rope-Making Business,**

all its various branches, they will give the

highest price in CASH for HEMPS, delivered

at said Walk, where BAILE ROPE, CA-  
BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descrip-  
tions, may be had on the shortest notice, war-  
anteed of equal quality to any manufactured  
in the United States. They wish to purchase a  
quantity of TURF.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—tf

**Hope Powder Mills,**

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford  
Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the pur-  
pose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under  
the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-  
powder, equal to any made in the United States  
and will sell on good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and  
will continue to give the highest price

for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-  
well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at  
their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819—tf

**SEASONABLE ADVICE.**

Take away your expensive follies, and

you will have little reason to complain of Hard Times.

**Select Female Academy.**

EDWARD CASSIDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants

of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will

open the above institution on Monday the 26th

inst. in the house, corner of Main and Upper

streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Es-  
sex, for the reception of Young Ladies, (the

number to be limited to 30) in the following

branches, viz:

Reading, on Walker's

principles,

Analytic Penmanship,

Arithmetic,

English Grammar, em-  
bracing punctuation,

Rhetorick,

Astronomy,

Stereography, and

Use of the Globes.

J. & W. M. QUICHE.

May 26, 1818—[Jan. 1, 1819—tf]